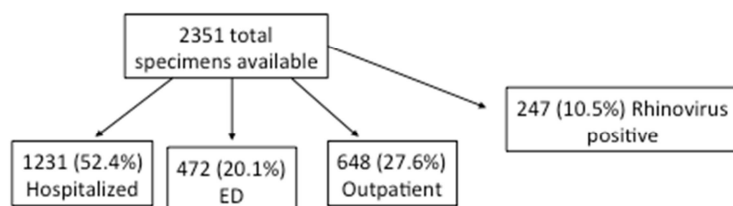


Figure 4. Rhinovirus-positive and 'other virus' positive subjects. A) Smoking status ($p < 0.001$) and chronic respiratory disease ($p = 0.02$) increase odds of being rhinovirus (RV) positive compared to being virus negative. B) Odds ratios for subjects that are 'other virus' positive compared to virus negative, and C) probability of being rhinovirus-positive (dashed line) or 'other virus' positive (solid line) with age ($P = 0.003$). Odds ratios (midpoint) and confidence intervals are shown. Values were adjusted for age, race, smoking status, public insurance, cardiac disease, oxygen use, chronic respiratory disease, chronic steroid use, and living with children under the age of 18.

Supplemental Figure 1. Flow chart of rhinovirus positive specimens and rates. Number of specimens available for the entire study (A) and for Davidson County (B). Rates (in bold) are listed by site visit for Davidson County. Counts and percents (in parentheses) are shown for all figures.

A)



B)

